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ALAMEDA
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BY LEIGH H. IRVINE

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA'S STREETS ARE SHADED BY TREES NOTED FOR THEIR BEAUTY AND VARIETY

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ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW OVERLOOKING SAN FRANCISCO BAY

A WORD IN ADVANCE

Of the beauties and advantages of Alameda, volumes might be written, but in this busy age they would not be read. Statistics repel readers, and poetic imaginings serve no practical purpose, tempting as Alameda might be to the makers of verse.

Poets might sing of the splendors of landscape and climate, of the tempered and scented air, of the halcyon afternoons in a land of sunny skies — all this without violence to truth — but the purpose of this little volume is more practical; it is to give a simple and accurate account of a unique and picturesque city of homes, a bay-girt suburb of San Francisco—but more than a suburb in that it possesses marked advantages as an independent and progressive municipality free from the undesirable influences of a large city.

In a sense, Alameda is to northern California what Santa Barbara and San Diego are to the south—a picturesque spot of unsurpassed climate; but Alameda is within half an hour's ride of the largest city on the Pacific Coast, it offers a greater variety of climate than the south affords, and does not depend distinctively on tourists for its advancement. In the development and conservation of home influences, however, Santa Barbara and Alameda are much alike, and when the world learns what this means there will be a marked increase in the population of the most beautiful home city in northern California.

Alameda offers every spiritual and economic advantage of a faultless climate, the exhilaration of balmy air, and the rare and never-ending charm of tempered seasons; but the town also abounds in the comforts and essentials of a progressive and sanitary city. Equipped with every modern convenience, and within thirty-five minutes of the City Wonderful that defied disaster and rebuilt itself by the Golden Gate, Alameda invites the attention of the world to her superb advantages as a city of homes.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Alameda, shown by official reports to have the lowest death rate of any city in America, and remarkable for its freedom from disease, is unlike any other spot in the Golden State in that it offers the unalloyed comforts of city life in surroundings as picturesque as those of a South Sea island.

The site of the city is an island, made in part by the cutting of an artificial channel for ships. Its isolation from the nerve-racking noises of the innumerable whistles and bells that inflict the perturbed regions of intensive commercialism renders it an ideal place for the hallowed influences of home.

The glint of the flashing waters of the noble bay discovered by Ortega and his men adds the lure of scenic beauty to broad highways that lead down to the pulsing tides that leap through the Golden Gate, reminding one of Charles Warren Stoddard's lines—

Where from the long leaves
The fresh dew is shaken;
Where the wind sleeps
And where the birds waken.

In every direction there is a charm to beguile, for sea, earth, and sky here combine to delight casual visitors and endear every landmark to those who have long known and loved the town.

Nature has here supplied every element of healthfulness and beauty, but man has built a city of homes, provided superb schools, libraries, playgrounds, and other comforts and necessaries of modern life.

No city in California, none in the United States, can point to higher ideals than those which have kept Alameda aloof from home-destroying influences. Though not ignoring the value of commercial, shipping, and manufacturing advantages, of which she has many, Alameda has always emphasized the fact of her superlative position as a place of homes. As a result, the beautiful little city is to-day an object-lesson illustrating the wisdom of well-ordered living — a compromise between excessive business activity and the too primitive life of mere villagers.

The charter of Alameda is a modern, flexible instrument that has proved adequate to the needs of a growing city. Under high civic ideals municipal affairs have always been conducted creditably, and on an economic basis that has given the town much fame as a well-governed city.

The streets are wide, modern, and clean. They have attracted wide attention, so much so that one hardly thinks of the town without at once regarding it as a place of many boulevards, all well lighted by a modern and economically conducted municipal lighting plant.

The city has fifty-three miles of paved streets, all properly curbed and macadamized, while there are 110 miles of sidewalks. There are only five miles of unimproved streets, and these will soon be brought in line with the high standard long prevailing.

Property valuations indicate a substantial class of improvements. The assessments in 1911 are reported as follows: Land, $10,043,365; improvements, $7,606,000; personal, $1,744,125, the total being $19,393,490. The figures show an increase in value of $545,393 over the values in 1910, a sound growth in excess of half a million dollars.

There has never been a fictitious valuation of lands in Alameda. Its geographical location makes the ordinary real estate "boom" an impossibility, and its citizens would discourage any attempt to mislead the public by luring advertisements. The town is situated on an island approximately four miles long and somewhat more than a mile in width. It was formerly a peninsula, but harbor improvements made it an island by cutting a channel for ships through the narrow neck of the peninsula. Its circumscribed limits

ARCHED OAK ON ONE OF THE NEW RESIDENCE TRACTS

render "tract boomers" an impossibility, for there are no tracts to be "listed" by those who would sell the blue sky and the sea itself.

There will be a natural and steady advance in realty values, from the very fact that there is a limit to the area. When the Panama Canal is completed and Eastern people begin to seek a home in the Golden State, being drawn by enlarged world opportunities, Alameda is sure to become a much larger city than it is to-day, and this will be due very largely to the fact that its citizens have never encouraged noisy factories and home-disturbing industries to locate within its borders. Its nearness to San Francisco makes it an ideal home for those who, weary of the heat and glamour of the day, seek the balm of peaceful surroundings at night. The distance from San Francisco is five miles, the location being on the east shore of San Francisco Bay and on the south shore of Alameda harbor.

No place on the Pacific Coast has a better water front than that presented by the northern limits of Alameda. Great electric power plants and some large industries that will in no way pollute the home atmosphere are certain to make the water front a place of business activity, but there will never be an undesirable factory population or other aggregation of workers to change the character of the town.

The accessibility of the beautiful suburb to San Francisco makes it within easy reach of the metropolis. It is equipped with the best electric railroad system in California. This connects with ferryboats running every fifteen minutes to San Francisco, the time between the cities being from thirty to forty minutes, according to the part of Alameda from which the traveler starts or ends his journey. Its proximity to Oakland renders it doubly desirable as a place of convenience, while Berkeley, the seat of the University of California,

ALAMEDA APARTMENT FLATS—FRESH AIR AND FLOWERS

is so close that it would be easy for a resident of Alameda to attend any classes at the University without inconvenience. So complete is the network of street railroads that a trip of fifteen miles may be made for five cents, and another fare will carry the passenger to points in Contra Costa County.

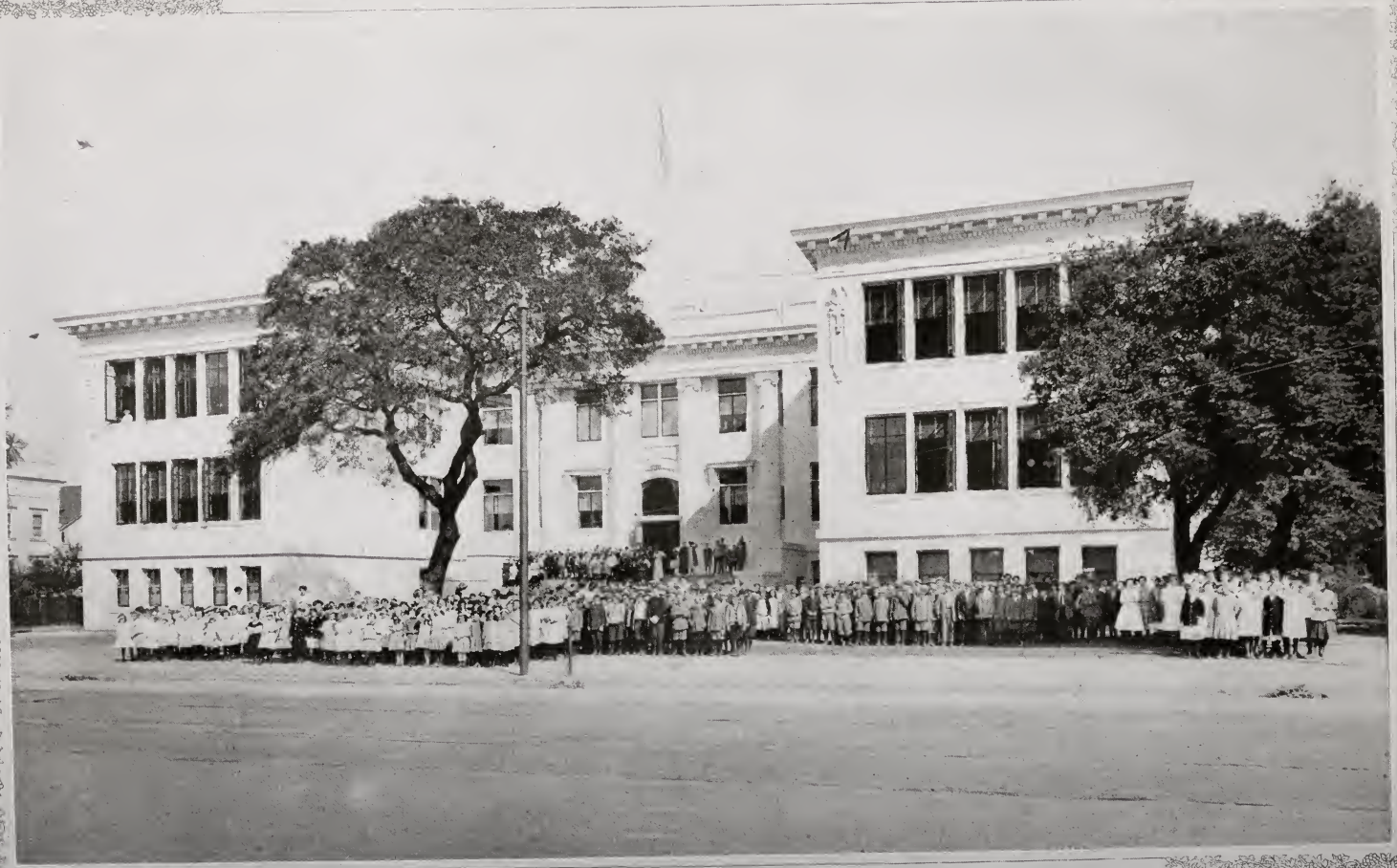
A HEALTHFUL CITY

Healthfulness is a prime consideration in home life, for nobody cares to invite disease by going where conditions are antagonistic to physical and mental well-being. Alameda is so fortunately located that the most rigid examination of sanitary conditions and climatic influences but serves to strengthen the opinion that no spot in California is more healthful.

Mr. Edward P. Fish, one of the old residents of the city, was drawn to Alameda very largely by reason of the excellent standing which Dr. W. R. Cluness, Sr., gave the town many years ago when compiling vital statistics. He reported to Mr. Fish that Alameda stood at the head of the list of California cities, having the lowest death rate of any city in the United States. Though the figures in all such cases now and then fluctuate, the fact remains that there have never been any reports seriously altering this claim.

Health Officer Dr. L. W. Stidham found that there were only twenty-four deaths of children under five years of age during the year ending June 30, 1911, which is a remarkable showing. Child mortality is a sort of barometer indicative of both climatic and sanitary conditions. Alameda might well rest on this showing.

The Health Department has always been vigilant in the enforcement of approved methods of preventing and combating disease. A master plumber and health inspector serve in the department. Unsanitary yards, unclean streets, and cesspools of all descriptions are prohibited.



Writing of conditions some time ago, the health officer said that the milk and food inspection was always in charge of a graduate professor and that frequent tests of milk afforded means for protecting children, who live chiefly on milk, from disease and death. Not only are the dairies thoroughly inspected at frequent intervals, but the sanitary environment, character of feedstuffs, condition of the cows, water supply, percentages of butter fat and cream in milk are carefully investigated. The facts concerning all these conditions are published in the daily papers and in the reports of the department. It is not infrequent that this thoroughness, combined with ideal climatic conditions, has put Alameda ahead of every other city in the world in freedom from disease and death among children. Often the annual death rate per thousand, for all ages, has been as low as 10.7, the lowest of any city in the United States.

The reason for extreme healthfulness may be found in part in the fact that there is absolutely nothing resembling a tenement district in the city, and there are no large factories with obnoxious waste, odors, and smoke.

Added to our municipal and industrial conditions, there are many natural advantages. The city's elevation above sea-level is twenty-nine feet; it has a sandy loam, quickly absorbing the rainfall, gradually sloping from the center of the city to the bay shore on either side, allowing natural drainage and sewers partly flushed by sea water. We have a mild, pure atmosphere and an equable climate, allowing outdoor life from January to December. There is no malaria, and few contagious diseases.

It is common for the skies to be bright, the sun warm until late in the autumn, or even in the winter months. On the 3d of November, 1911, the date of this writing, the skies are clear and the air is balmy. The weather has been entrancing, with the exception of one or two days of mild rain, ever since early in September, and there is no sign of trouble in the air. Alameda's streets, parks, and playgrounds are thronged with children and adults, all vegetation is green, and countless flower gardens give the little city a semi-tropic glow; yet the air is not too warm for work. The minimum temperature runs as low as fifty-two, at night and in the early morning hours, the maximum not exceeding seventy-four. Such unbroken seasons of ideal weather are not unusual. From far out at sea, through the Golden Gate, come the wholesome breezes, the sea air being filled with ozone. There is no enervating heat at any season of the year, nor is there depressing cold that overtaxes the animal economy. An old maxim runs, "Heat is life, cold is death." Alameda has that genial warmth which conduces to health and longevity, with comfort the year round. There is not a more desirable climate on the globe.

A SUPERB SCHOOL SYSTEM

No city in all the West has a better public school system than that of Alameda, which is peerless in many of the essentials that make for efficiency.

Persons in search of a home city, if they have children, can not be too careful regarding the facilities for educating the young in such a way as to preserve health, individuality, and morals on the one hand, and develop the sterling qualities of character and lead to good citizenship on the other.

The Alameda School Department is under the management of men who know, which is two-thirds of every success in life. If it becomes apparent that more school buildings are needed, or that those in existence require betterments, the department acts without delay. Overcrowding, lack of fresh air, absence of playgrounds, and similar disadvantages are not permitted to injure the child or weaken the school system itself.

Superintendent Will C. Wood says that one of the essential reasons for the superlative standing of the Alameda schools is that there is a constant

ALAMEDA HIGH SCHOOL

ONE OF THE NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

effort to reach the individual pupil. To do this, small classes are provided, thirty members being the maximum. As human nature differs, so conditions should be unlike. For this reason special classes are conducted for the benefit of pupils needing special attention in the sense of individual training.

The work of teaching is made efficient by a high professional standard, which is insisted upon by those in charge. Ninety per cent. of the teachers are graduates of either universities or normal schools. They are chosen with special attention to their teaching ability. A first-class teacher, handling a small class, is able to show wonderful results. Under the careful training afforded in every school in Alameda less than ten per cent. of the pupils fail of promotion at the end of each term.

But the teaching department has not forgotten that children have a physical nature and that fresh air, healthful exercise, and wholesome amusement are essential to the well-developed pupil. It is for this reason that great attention is given to the health and physical welfare of every child attending any of the schools, this regardless of its age. A trained school nurse is employed to look after sanitary conditions and examine pupils for physical defects. When these are discovered the remedy is at once applied with scientific accuracy.

Physical culture exercises are given in all the schools. These exercises include the setting up system, folk dancing, and organized play. In this connection, Alameda leads the entire country in the scientific development of play as the normal basis of efficient recreation. The teaching force acts on the principle that if a child is kept busy at either work or healthful play, in moderation, it will avoid the pitfalls of idleness and mischief, inevitably becoming a good citizen. No other school in California has such a department. The play system here is systematically and logically developed to such a degree that it produces marvelous results.

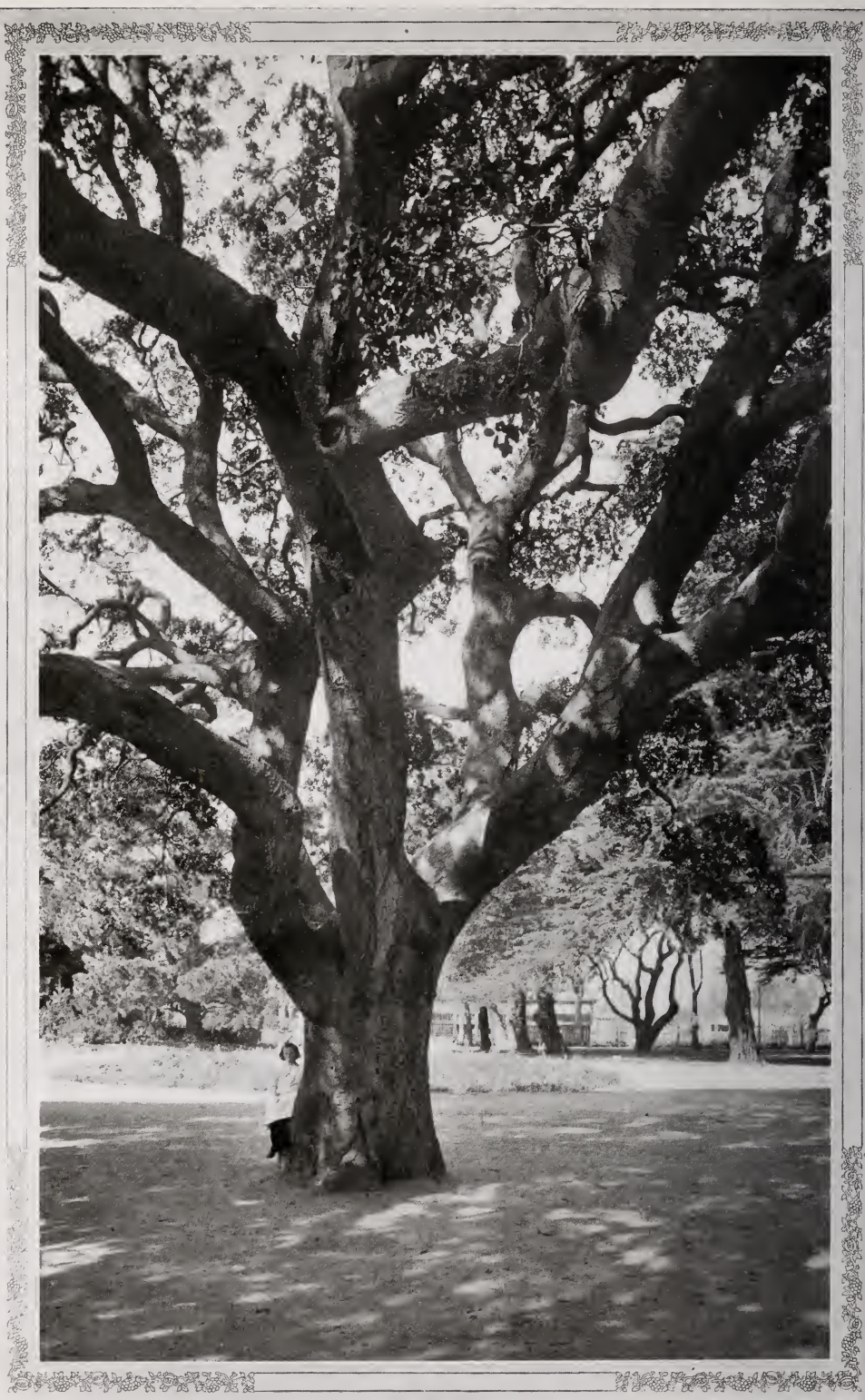
MANUAL TRAINING IN ALAMEDA SCHOOLS

No school system makes a more careful study of the child's surroundings, for Superintendent Wood and his co-workers realize that environment is a vital factor in the lives of children as well as of adults, and that the young and tender human plant, easily trained and easily affected by conditions, should be placed in an uplifting atmosphere.

During the last year two excellent buildings were added to the equipment. Details concerning the physical structures are inspected with the greatest care. In taking note of the environment, special attention is given to obtaining the very best possible conditions. The principle underlying this department is that if a child be given clean, pure, and wholesome surroundings it will be likely to live up to them in later years.

It is for this reason that the schoolhouses of Alameda are surrounded by lawns and trees. Carrying the principle still further, the class rooms are provided with plants and flowers, while pictures of an uplifting character ornament the walls. This is in wonderful contrast with the barren, barnlike structures of olden days, wherein fetid air, chalk dust, and forbidding plainness made the school rooms of a few generations ago as cheerless as a prison.

One incident in many illustrates the promptness with which those in charge of the Alameda schools act in the presence of an emergency. In February, 1909, the superintendent reported that 461 pupils were being taught in basements and temporary structures. Though there was nothing particularly unsanitary in these arrangements, yet they were not up to the standard. The school department, ever vigilant in behalf of children, ever jealous of the good name of Alameda, notified the public of conditions. What was the result? Bonds to the amount of $150,000 were at once voted to improve the elementary schools. With the previous fund to swell the bond issue, the sum of $181,351.86 was at once provided, and new buildings, with thirty-six class rooms, were built in less than a year from the time attention was called to the need.



GIANT LIVE-OAK IN LINCOLN PARK

Throughout all this work, as in everything pertaining to the physical condition of buildings, there is the most careful attention to plumbing and sanitation. In a word, the conditions are ideal. Drinking fountains have supplanted cups. Mechanical dust suction plants are worked from the basements of the new structures, and the entire window area may be opened by operating patent casements. Shower baths are provided at the Lincoln, Mastick, and Longfellow schools. Those in charge of school matters insist in having the best of everything for the children. They are eager to improve conditions and when improvements are to be made experts are called into service and no necessary expense is withheld.

The census of 1910 gave Alameda a population of 23,383. The school enrolment was 3,683. The average attendance at the high school was 483, while that at the elementary schools was 2,775, the average attendance at all schools being 3,148.

To carry on the work, 115 teachers are engaged, of whom 94 are women, 21 men. There are six principals, 102 class teachers, and the others are specialists. There is one high school, one primary school, one evening school. Six grammar schools complete the list. There are six cooking centers and six manual training centers. The total value of the school plant is $600,000.

The exceptional educational advantages offered by the system outlined include every branch of elementary and secondary education, while the High School affords a choice of five courses—classical, scientific, modern languages, literary and commercial. Its graduates are admitted to the leading universities of the United States without examination. If a boy or a girl does not care to enter a university he will find that his training has fitted him for the practical work of life. A complete business course, three modern languages, and an advanced course in art constitute a splendid equipment for the future.

In addition to the excellent public school system, there are three private institutions of learning that would be a credit to any city in the country—the Glen Taylor School, the Notre Dame Academy, and the Alameda Technical School. These fill a useful place in the work of educating the youth. Each, in its own peculiar line, ranks high. The Notre Dame Academy is under the direction of prominent Catholic educators and its pupils come from a wide area. The motto of each of these schools is one that makes excellence the cardinal principle of success.

The Glen Taylor School is a school for girls and boys, from kindergarten to high school, and claims the distinction of being the first open-air school in California. The out-of-door gymnasium, unique open-air class-rooms, and the fine military department for boys, combined with the home life and environment, make this a school of which Alameda is justly proud.

CITY OWNS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

For twenty-two years Alameda has owned and successfully managed an electric light plant that has demonstrated the advantage of municipal ownership and operation.

On July 1, 1911, the plant had a book value of $275,000, although its value as a commercial asset is much greater than this figure indicates. The plant now has the equivalent of five hundred arc lights on the streets, and it supplies 3,500 private consumers. These are furnished with the current at seven cents a thousand watts as against a charge of nine cents for the same current in cities where privately owned plants are in operation.

In estimating the value of the municipal plant it should be remembered that approximately one-third of the current is used by the city itself. If sold, this current would earn $30,000 a year above present receipts from consumers.

It is now planned to make sundry improvements that will add to the value of this department of the city's activities. The arc lights will be removed, except from outlying areas. The boulevard sections, which really include most of the city, will be lighted with tungsten lamps. In addition to these changes, the city will install an additional 1,000 kilowatt unit for the plant.

In supplying light and power the city does not come in competition with any other agency, for it has supplied the current for commercial purposes for twelve years, much to the gratification of the public.

Forty employees find their livelihood by rendering services to the municipal plant. The total earnings of the plant during the year that ended June 11 were $119,845.53. The cost of production, including depreciation and interest on bonds, was $69,375.87. Of the commercial current $73,381.20 was sold for light, $11,540.20 for power.

Enterprising citizens are proud of the fact that Alameda has made a success of an enterprise so closely connected with the comfort and welfare of the municipality and its residents. To be more than two decades ahead of most of the cities of the West in a matter of public betterments is an honor that reflects credit on the intelligence of those at the helm.

Everything connected with the light plant is progressive. Sloth and deterioration have no place in the department, which added more than $43,000 in improvements during the last year. It is the policy of those in charge to see that the plant moves just a little ahead of the requirements of the city and the public.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS

So much attention has been paid to the welfare of children in Alameda that the world has heard of this phase of community life and Alameda is known as a leader in playground movements. The following words are from an official report of the Department of Education of the State of California:

"The City of Alameda is setting the pace in the new idea of converting portions of ornamental city parks into free public playgrounds, where the children of the people may get some of the sunshine and exercise conducive to healthful childhood. The picture shows a corner of Lincoln Park, which has just been magnificently fitted up with outdoor apparatus of every kind to encourage children to play, such as bars, rings, ladders, poles, merry-go-rounds, swings, and teeter-boards. The apparatus is made of galvanized steel to stand rough usage and hard weather. There is inspiration and practical example in all this well worth a journey to see."

It is now recognized by all modern thinkers and good citizens that no community can permanently prosper unless the welfare of the young is made a cardinal principle of municipal life. Clean and healthful outdoor play, in an ideal climate and sanitary surroundings, prevents disease, idleness, slothfulness and bad habits.

Ever since the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Richard Watson Gilder, and other leaders of the playground movement of the world began to emphasize the fact that every citizen has an individual responsibility in this vital matter, Alamedans have felt that they owe the State, the children, and the community an obligation.

The theory of the playground movement is that the repression of the desire to play, manifest in all healthy children, is a crime, for it brings disease. Well-directed play, therefore, is of incalculable value to the future citizen.

It is cheering to know that the aim of the Alameda Park Commission has been and is to do away with arbitrary and technical rules, as far as possible.

HAPPY CHILDREN AT PLAY

The children are allowed almost perfect freedom, but a responsibility goes with that freedom. They are taught that the parks and playgrounds are their property, not to misuse, but to preserve in good condition. Proper recreative amusements are not destructive, as the children know, and they have more than met the expectations of their elders. In the great lesson of duty, the youth of Alameda have learned that the property provided for their amusement is to be conserved for the recreation of their successors and the good name and welfare of the town. Lawns, trees, and playground appurtenances are kept in perfect order, no malicious mischief desecrates the parks, and the children take a just pride in their record and in the condition of the property that has been provided for their amusement.

Those who have provided the means for the parks and playgrounds have done so in a generous spirit, feeling that those influences that uplift children should not be dealt with as a niggardly matter of dollars and cents. The healthy children of the city are an asset above price, for no accountant can measure the value of the buoyant health and spirits, the vital reserve to be observed daily in the boys and girls of Alameda.

The city started the work in a vigorous way, in 1908, by appropriating $125,000 for parks and playgrounds. The funds were expended thus: For Lincoln Park, $40,000; for Washington Park, $45,000; for McKinley Park, $24,000. The remainder was expended for the improvement of parks, maintenance, and the construction of playground apparatus.

The theory back of the playground movement of Alameda, like that back of the work of the Playground Association of America, is that expressed by Jacob Riis in this sentence: "The boys' club, child of the playground movement, is better than a hundred police clubs." Those in charge of the Alameda playground movement realize that play is the child's natural safety valve, tonic, and medicine for body and mind. The Froebel idea that play is a logical means whereby the child gets its first grip on the idea of responsibility

TAME QUAIL

and moral relations has been proved in Alameda. Mr. F. N. Delanoy, father and first president of the Park and Playground Commission, is the Jacob Riis of Alameda. Loyal citizens recognize the fact that his untiring efforts for years have made the playgrounds what they are to-day.

FOR THE COMFORT OF CHILDREN

No city in the United States has gone quite so far as has Alameda in providing for the comfort and training of children. Doctor Frederick W. D'Evelyn, unqualifiedly, asserts that the man who announced that "a child without a pet is like a flower without the sunshine" was not only correct, but that he knew the fundamental principles of child development.

The doctor and his friends began to think that there was an excellent field, in Alameda, for the scientific development of the plan to encourage children and their pets. Those who started on this mission realized that it is always difficult to do a thing which has never been done before, but they were undeterred, so, under their guidance, Alameda has for several years held remarkable shows devoted solely to children's pets. To say that the show was a great success would fall far short of the facts. It is best to let the physician describe the unique event in his own words, for no fact in connection with life in Alameda will be more interesting to a large class of readers of this little booklet than this remarkable phase of social development.

CHILDREN EXHIBIT PETS

The exhibition of children's pets was, of necessity, a motley collection of flora and fauna, plant, fur, fin, and feather, all owned by and all cared for by the youthful exhibitors.

Proper classes for the entries were detailed upon official entry blanks, which were distributed by the school teachers, who aided the young exhibitors in all ways possible so that each exhibit was duly classified and entered. A veritable menagerie was the result. Many most curious entries, many rare specimens, and many most excellent types of canaries, pigeons, rabbits, poultry and other fowl were staged. A special bronze medal for the best specimen in each class was provided, with prize ribbons for first, second, and third winners, the awards being made by experienced judges.

The marked improvement in the quality of the entries, the increased evidence of good care and intelligent management of the pets by their ambitious owners, as displayed in each succeeding show, were proof that knowledge and humanity had both been increased. Some seven hundred specimens, many and varied, constituted the entry at the exhibition last December.

CARNEGIE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Not only were the children deeply interested, but the grown-ups—the parents, the guardians, and the teachers—were just as keen in their enthusiasm, and just as anxious that Tommy's canary, Ruth's bantams, or Dick's home-made aquarium, with its minnows and bullfrogs, should win the coveted blue ribbon.

"Pets' Day" was the children's title for the event, and as such it is recorded on the local calendar.

Pets as entities in a child's life are a factor of more potent significance than is generally recognized. There is a kinship between young humans and nature study; there is a moral training, they soon see that pets, to be successful at the show, need care, need study. The little folk learn that the "home" of the pet must be adapted to its nature—cleanliness, fresh air, proper food in kind and quality, all must be studied. This means discipline and a sympathetic relationship with other lives. These are lessons which can bear much fruit when life's deeper problems challenge recognition and solution.

Not alone in California but from several sections in the East came favorable comment upon this undoubtedly unique and helpful factor in the all-vital solution of character-forming in the morning hours of the daytime of life.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In modern community life few of the equipments of comfort and social progress are comparable with a good library. Alamedans long ago recognized the fact that a library is an asset of the highest value for both old and young, so they founded one in 1877 and it has been improved every year since it was established.

Mrs. Marcella H. Krauth, who has been librarian for many years, says the attendance is steadily improving and that the public appears to appreciate

CONCRETE LANDING AT THE WATER'S EDGE

the value of the institution more each year. The annual income in 1910 was $9,196, raised by taxation. Of this sum about $3,500 is spent for new books, the rest is absorbed in the cost of administration. There are five employees in the ample building, a Carnegie structure which cost $45,000. The trustees rent a building for a branch library in the western part of the city. This is a reading room which is well attended. It is at Webster Street, convenient to a large number of persons in that portion of the town. The average attendance there is almost 1,500 a month.

There are 37,825 volumes in the collection of books, including those in the reference room. During the year ending June 30, 1911, the number was increased by the addition of 1,812 volumes, of which 1,390 were purchased and 337 were acquired by gift. The collection includes almost every department of belles lettres and works of utility. Religious, philosophical, biographical, scientific, and technical works abound, but fiction of the best class is not overlooked. More than four hundred books are taken out daily. In the reading room there is a large selection of magazines—eighty-five in all, of which seventeen are duplicates.

Two features of the Alameda Library attract immediate attention—a smoking room for men, and the Saturday morning story hour for children. A beautiful, sanitary room, with pleasing appointments, is provided for men who desire to read, play chess or checkers, or smoke. Oddly, however, the attendance in the smoking room is not very large. The librarian says that inquiry revealed the fact that most of the smokers prefer to drop their pipes and cigars when they reach the library, selecting the general room in preference to the one specially provided for them.

Normal School teachers and other specialists competent to entertain children by telling, in simple language, the great stories that abound in history and general literature, are engaged to make the Saturday morning story hour

one of deep interest. This is an ambitious enterprise, and in time it is destined to become a strong feature of the library work, being a fascinating auxiliary to the educational system of public and private schools.

The Carnegie building is a substantial and artistically constructed edifice, provided with every desirable sanitary convenience of light, warmth, and fresh air. In the basement is a large workroom, where the binding and repairing of books may be carried on without interfering with those engaged in reading.

The basement, being large and sanitary, affords opportunities for many useful functions germane to library work in general. For example, on April 15, 1911, there was an exhibition of California flowers in one of the basement rooms. Eighty-five varieties of wild flowers were shown on that occasion, after which there was an unusual demand for works in the botany classification.

The best citizens of Alameda take a deep interest in the library and devote their time to ways and means of betterment. It is one of the permanent and growing institutions of the city. Five directors, of whom one is a woman, devote their untiring energies to the welfare of the library.

NEW POSTOFFICE

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated by the Government for a new postoffice building on the north side of Central Avenue near Park Street. Plans and specifications are under way and work will be commenced the early part of the year. The building will be approximately one hundred feet square, and the mission style of architecture has been chosen.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

Few if any cities in the country have more women's clubs of a high order than are to be found in Alameda. In these days of enlarged opportunities for women, club life has a useful place, especially in states where equal suffrage prevails, as in California.

The progressive women of Alameda—and the word is here used without reference to political privileges—long ago decided that there were so many vital problems affecting women and their duties in the community that there should be competent organizations to discuss and carry on that portion of community development work devolving on the mothers of men.

There are to-day five prosperous clubs in the city. They are the Tea Club, Adelphian, Wednesday Afternoon, Criterion, and Alcyon. Of these the oldest is the Tea Club, which, contrary to its name, is a purely literary organization. It was founded in 1894 and has been popular ever since the first meeting.

The Alcyon Club is literary, but is limited to thirty members. The Adelphian Club, established in 1897, is limited to 300 members. It is the largest club of the five and owns a large and beautiful modern building on Central Avenue. Its functions are both literary and social. Art, music, history, literature, and the drama are discussed, but as in all other similar organizations many questions of the home and its betterment, of municipal life, child development and kindred subjects are often discussed.

The Wednesday Afternoon Club is limited to thirty-five members, its functions being both literary and social. The Criterion is also a popular organization in the circles of Alameda's thoughtful women. Most of these organizations are either federated or they work in harmony for the upbuilding of the ideals of modern womanhood. None of these organizations are devoted to political questions, for these problems are taken care of by an Equal Suffrage Association, which specializes on this theme.

FURNITURE
LADIES TAILORS
FURNITURE
PARK

THE FAMOUS BORAX WORKS

Alameda women also support a branch of the Needle Work Guild of America, which is devoted to charitable purposes. Sundry churches have their own peculiar guilds and like organizations for forwarding religious, moral, and charitable causes.

The person desiring modern environment for the female members of his family should bear in mind that the women of Alameda, living in close proximity to a great university on the one hand and a great modern city on the other, have all the advantages of modernity and none of the disadvantages of isolation. These advantages, furthermore, are in a healthful residence section, where the quiet influences of home predominate over every other factor in the everyday life.

ALAMEDA COUNTY'S CHARM

Most of those who read this little book may desire to know something about the county wherein Alameda is located, particularly since it is pretty generally known that California offers so great a variety of scenery, climate, and soil conditions that knowledge of one part of the State may give no idea of any other portion.

Presuming that the reader will note what is said elsewhere about the climatic conditions affecting the Coast counties, it should be said that Alameda County fronts on the Bay of San Francisco for a distance of thirty-eight miles, with an average width of twenty-five miles. The county extends to and beyond the summit of the Contra Costa hills. This gives it a number of beautiful and fertile valleys besides the larger Alameda Valley, which is bounded by the bay on the one side and the Contra Costa hills on the other. This is one of the richest valleys in California, famous for fruits and vegetables of delicate flavor and large size. The country adjacent to the town of Hayward is a wonderful fruit-raising district. Millions of pounds of fruit are shipped from that section every year.

SECTION OF THE WATER FRONT, ...'S COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES

The soils immediately along the bay in the Alameda Valley, and the marshes formed by the overflow, are fertile and heavy. Much of this reclaimed land is very valuable. Next comes a broad belt of rich, black adobe, now and then crossed by deposits of alluvium made by the channels of shifting streams running from the Coast Range of mountains. Lighter loams abound in the vicinity of Niles, while Livermore has uplands, bench, and valley lands. Hay, grain, potatoes, hops, beets, cherries, grapes, and garden vegetables are produced in sundry large sections of the county, while dairying is an industry of considerable importance. The average rainfall of the county is thirty inches, mostly in the late autumn, winter, and early spring months. This gives the three principal districts of the county advantages for cherries, apricots, vineyards, vegetables, and grain.

A glance at the figures of production shows that Alameda County has some of the largest currant gardens in the United States, the areas devoted to currants varying from twenty to forty acres. Local canneries handle thousands of cases annually. Almonds, chestnuts, English walnuts, pecans, beechnuts, and hazelnuts are also largely cultivated in the county.

As a vegetable-producing county Alameda stands high. There is a good profit in peas, potatoes, tomatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, melons, and other vegetables. Alameda sweet corn is also famous. Something like 10,000 acres are devoted to the raising of vegetables other than sugar beets, to which some 5,000 acres are devoted. It is not unusual to find one hundred acres of tomatoes growing on one farm. Seventy-five and eighty sacks of big Burbank potatoes are grown to the acre, but yields as high as 150 sacks have been known. As many as three and a half tons of peas have been grown to an acre. The output of the San Leandro cannery has been known to reach 1,200 cases of peas a day.

The total output of fruits and vegetables for the year ending June 30, 1910, was worth $3,843,899. The wheat, barley, oats, and corn raised that year were worth almost $750,000, while the alfalfa, grain, and grass hay were worth $1,348,025. The wine product was worth almost $1,100,000. The dairy industry produced butter, cheese and milk worth $2,530,503. The output of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, eggs, and pigeons was worth $910,497, of which the eggs amounted to $753,706. The live stock industry produced almost $5,000,000. The manufactories of the county produced, during the same year, an output worth $55,636,755.

SOME CARDINAL TRUTHS

Persons contemplating a change of residence, either temporarily or permanently, should remember a few central truths that underlie every location whose claims present themselves for consideration. Climate, healthfulness, scenery, accessibility, character of population—questions of this nature are fundamental.

First of all, no spot on earth can make a man happy, no belt of sunny seas can give him peace—unless the conditions of happiness also exist in his character and circumstances of health, wealth, social and domestic relations.

Health and heredity, education, temperament, personal ambitions, and like things affect human life, no matter where the person under consideration may chance to dwell, for Emerson was right in saying that much of the light of this world comes from the soul of the observer.

Conditions being equal, however, some countries, some towns, some landscapes appeal to the mind of man more strongly than do others. Every normal man should be happier under favorable climatic, scenic, and social conditions

ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF THE COMMERCIAL WATER FRONT

than in places where these blessings do not abound. This phase of the question was admirably put by a physician when he said that man does not, except from force of necessity, dwell in unpleasant places. When he seeks a home he usually looks for a place that affords the greatest convenience, health, comfort, and happiness.

In a categorical sort of way it may be said that Alameda's advantages are due largely to the fact that it is in Alameda County, a favored part of the wonderful State of California—wonderful because of its fertile soil, mild climate and healthfulness. As a place of residence offering a wide variety of climate, scenery and opportunities the Golden State ranks alone. So, too, Alameda County has marked advantages of location, climate, and fertility. Coming to the town, it is in the very best part of the county, being sheltered from fogs and winds, close to San Francisco, and isolated from noisy surroundings. The beautiful bay and the Coast Range are modifying factors in making the climate equable and delightful.

In discussing the Pacific Coast, and California in particular, it is necessary to dwell on climate, even at the risk of over-emphasis, for the reason that strangers have little or no conception of the truth that the western side of the United States, measured by climatic conditions discussed in detail elsewhere, has superlative advantages over the eastern and middle western states. To fully appreciate this fact, one must live for a few years in California, especially in such sections as Alameda County.

A slight study of climatorial conditions will convince any intelligent person that there are peerless advantages in the equable Coast region of California. With an understanding of the basic facts underlying the climatic influence of the Pacific Ocean, and with a knowledge of the altitude of a given point, its proximity to the sea, and a few other simple facts about winds, rainfall, and humidity any student of the question can soon be well equipped to find the climate he desires.

HUGE DREDGER EMPLOYED IN PERFECTING THE HARBOR

THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA

As this little book will probably fall into the hands of at least two hundred thousand readers, many of whom have never experienced any other climates except those having four marked seasons—two of them often severe—it is deemed essential to make a simple explanation of the scientific facts of climatogrophy on the Pacific Coast, particularly of that of California.

First, it should be explained that climate is dependent, in California, on altitude more than on latitude. Eastern people have a hard time to understand that a place so far north as New York and a place so far south as Georgia, if in California, may have almost identical climates, granting that their altitudes and proximity to the coast are approximately the same.

DOW

ALAMEDA'S SUPERB ELECTRIC SUBURBAN SERVICE

In the high mountains there are, of course, winds and snows, lightning and violent rainstorms. In the equable Coast region, lightning is almost unknown, and snow falls perhaps only once or twice in a generation, ice being seen only once in many years, and then not of great thickness.

It was formerly thought that the perennial mildness of the Coast climate was due to the influences of the Japan Current, a warm river of the sea. In truth that current may have some influence, though it must be slight when compared with the effect of the Pacific Ocean itself.

Climatologists of the United States Weather Bureau now laugh at the undue emphasis heretofore placed on the influence of the Japan Current, stoutly maintaining that this effect is more or less imaginary, and that the writers who have dwelt on it in the past have been guilty of circulating an erroneous theory.

What, then gives the coast of California its mild and delightful winter and summer climates? In a word, the winds from the west. A little explanation will prove interesting.

In "Bulletin L," a discussion of the climatogrophy of California, issued by the Federal Government in 1903, Professor C. Abbe, of the Central Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., says: "The prevailing easterly drift of the atmosphere in temperate latitudes, causing the well-known winds from the west, is one of the prime factors in modifying the climate of the coast of California. This coast line, stretching from ten degrees of latitude, is subjected to a steady indraft of air from the west. In this movement, together with the fact that to the west is the great Pacific Ocean, lies the secret of the difference in temperatures between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts at places of like latitude."

Incidentally, the rotation of the earth on its axis, in the whirl of more than a thousand miles an hour from west to east, determines the easterly drift of the winds in the northern hemisphere. The prevailing winds from

ALAMEDA CITY HALL

the west, say at Chicago, bring the breath of winter from the fields of snow and ice. In the summer months the same winds from the west, fresh from hot and arid regions, bring sunstroke and melting heat, cyclones, and the many rigors of severe seasons. It is different on the coast because of the origin of the winds, which sweep over many thousand miles of the Pacific, whose average temperature is fifty-five degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. The explanation is simple.

The Kuro Siwo, or Japan Current, plays a part in this climatic modification, but that part is not predominant. The mighty ocean is a conservator of heat, the pre-eminent modifier of Pacific Coast climate. The modifying effects of this influence, in California, are felt for a distance of eight hundred miles from the northern to the southern boundaries of the State—a distance as great as from Boston to Savannah. But for the high Sierra Nevada Range, this effect would be felt for the entire width of the State, an average of two hundred miles. The other modifiers of climate in California are sunshine and humidity, wind velocity and direction, and altitude. These varying conditions give the widest variety of climate to be found in any area of similar extent on the globe.

One cause for the wide variation of climate is found in the great range of altitudes. In California are the highest and lowest altitudes in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Mount Whitney is 14,522 feet high, while Salton and Volcano are 263 feet below sea-level, and Death Valley, seventy-five miles long and six miles wide, is a furnace of torrid heat.

Edward W. Maslin, an old resident of Alameda, and a man of erudition, has aptly said: "The temperature of the ocean at Fort Point, on the Golden Gate, averages fifty-six degrees, while the temperature of the air is fifty-four. The trade winds from the Arctic zone pass over this warm current and reach our shores—the most healthful, bracing winds that ever inspired physical vigor or intellectual effort. In the Bay climate there is neither fervid heat nor

ALAMEDA ELKS CLUB

chilling, depressing cold. Labor pursues its toil with unabated vigor and the human mind finds the highest expression of its power. No country in the world possesses the equal physical conformation of the earth to produce such a superb climate as comes within the influence of the ocean winds which pour in unstinted through the Golden Gate."

The seasons are really divided into the rainy and the dry, though this classification is misleading. Many people believe that the rainy season is a period of perpetual floods, but there is no such season in California. It would be nearer the truth to say that the rainy season is the only time of the year when there is any rain, the time when farmers rejoice the people are happy.

The approach of winter is never heralded by fear; it is welcomed with joy. Summer wanes gradually, sometimes lingering until the halcyon days of October, or even until the soft brown tints of November tell that cooler nights and rains are near. A gentle wind springs from the southwest, rushing toward a climatic disturbance in the northwestern ocean, and soon a gentle shower begins, often more like mist than rain. In a few hours, or possibly not until nightfall, it becomes steadier and the precipitation may become sufficient to be called a heavy rain—sometimes a driving storm, but without cyclonic violence and the accompaniment of thunder. Then the sun peeps forth from cirrus clouds, the air becomes clear, the foothills and mountains loom into view through the lens of clarified air, the birds sing, and often the most charming weeks of all the year follow the benign winter storms that mark the seasons.

Nobody ever wrote a more accurate description of the seasons than that penned many years ago by the late William H. Mills, who said: "Under our summer suns the fruits ripen, uunaccompanied by the discomforts of the torrid zone. Here the brown of our summer hills and the golden stubble of the

ALAMEDA BOAT CLUB

after-harvest are the only winter that we know. Here a spring-like verdure is the harbinger of coming autumn, and autumn is attended by no forewarning of the rigors of winter. Here winter is the season when the warm, brown earth is turned by the plow for seed time, and early spring, with its flowers and ripening grain, is opulent with the prophecy of hopeful industry."

Mr. Maslin's description, taken up where Mr. Mills leaves off, gives the picture of Alameda. He says: "From winter to winter flowers bloom and exhale their perfume. No frost touches and chills them, neither do they shrink from summer's heat. They live and breathe in constant ecstasy in the air that feeds and kisses them into exuberant growth."

Alameda County is one of the most delightfully situated of the coast counties, with reference to climatic advantages. Applying the main principle of coast climatology to the location, it is found that the indraft of cool air from the ocean is greatest through the Golden Gate, a great gap that permits a strong breeze from the sea. Immediately opposite this opening is the city of Richmond, in Contra Costa County, which is cooler in summer than any point in the transbay region. Just south of Richmond is Berkeley, a little warmer. South of Berkeley is Oakland, which is more sheltered from fogs and winds than is Berkeley. Still to the southward lies Alameda, which is found to have a warmer climate than any of the points named, the variation being perhaps four or five degrees in favor of Alameda, with corresponding shelter from the violence of the winds from the west. The same conditions make parts of Fruitvale and East Fourteenth Street, Oakland, milder and freer from winds and fogs than are those portions of the town farther to the north. Often the sun shines in Alameda and those portions of Oakland immediately north of it when Oakland and Berkeley are wind-whipped or fog-bound, according to the season. It is wonderful what a difference of a mile or two sometimes works in proximity to the Pacific Coast.

Few statistics are more misleading than tables showing mean temperatures for the averages over which enthusiasts sometimes become excited are often made up from great excesses. General N. P. Chipman, writing on this subject some years ago, showed that the mean temperature of San Francisco, where frost is almost unknown and sunstroke is a stranger, is only five degrees higher than that of New York City, where extremes of heat and cold cause people to perish on the streets. Similar misleading figures might be found by comparing the climates of sundry sections of California—say Redding and Alameda, or Fresno and Oakland. The mean of Redding averages about sixty-four, that of Alameda possibly sixty, yet at Redding the extremes are marked, ranging from twenty-six above zero to 110. Similar figures might be adduced for Fresno and Oakland.

The only way to obtain a fair idea of the climates of points under consideration is by a comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures by months, in connection with the mean. The following figures for the year 1910 are worth consideration, but it should be borne in mind that January was abnormally cold, as was February, while March, April, and October were above the normal. April was the hottest on record for that month, and January was the coldest in twenty years:

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES—1910

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Alameda	62	68	80	90	96	78	84	85	93	84	72	64
Oakland	56	65	72	84	93	82	80	80	79	80	68	63
San Diego	76	72	84	96	75	71	82	82	86	87	74	74
Santa Barbara	78	86	82	97	88	79	84	86	95	91	80	77
Los Angeles	81	82	86	100	83	85	93	90	98	96	85	83
San Francisco	59	64	77	87	90	74	76	79	82	89	76	68

MINIMUM TEMPERATURES—1910

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Alameda	17	29	40	42	46	48	57	52	49	48	38	34
Oakland	30	34	42	46	38	49	51	50	48	47	39	37
San Diego	34	37	45	47	46	54	56	58	56	50	43	40
Santa Barbara	31	31	39	43	41	46	49	49	50	43	36	36
Los Angeles	33	38	41	47	49	52	54	55	54	49	43	42
San Francisco	36	38	44	46	48	48	48	48	48	47	44	43

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURES

Alameda	58.3
Oakland	56.4
San Diego	60.7
Santa Barbara	59.3
Los Angeles	63.1
San Francisco	55.2

ALONG THE WHARVES

Some unique and pleasing surprises confront the visitor who chances to stroll along the wharves of Alameda, for glimpses of sea life from the flower-strewn parks and gardens that carpet the shore almost to the water's edge are not usual anywhere else in the world. On the 8th of November, 1911, some twenty-five great vessels of the Alaska Packers' Association fleet were at rest in their docks in Alameda, adjacent to repair shops that rise from a

PLEASURE ARKS IN ALAMEDA WATERS

veritable garden of roses. It was a surprise to behold a cosmopolitan company of deep-sea vessels in such serene surroundings. Nimble seamen here and there worked on the wide-spreading yards, tinkering with sailing gear, making preparations to breast the depths and mysteries of the Arctic world with the coming of spring, but the odor of flowers, not the salt sea smell, permeated the atmosphere of autumn, the November sky brooding gently over a scene of rare beauty—wonderful contrast with the seas of the north as with the climate of the eastern states at the same season. It is only a few steps from playgrounds and schools, from libraries and quiet homes to this haven of rest for the ships that each winter await the signal to plow the billows and sail once more into the waters of the frigid north.

HARBOR FACILITIES

The Alameda harbor is deep and well equipped with modern wharves. Ever since the channel for deep-water vessels was cut through some years ago, there has been an increase in shipping facilities. The city has tidewater freight rates and is ready for all the advantages of the Panama Canal.

A movement has been started by the city council to acquire for Alameda title to all the water front. This will come before the legislature and will mean much for the future if passed.

BOATING AND BATHING

The contiguity of the beautiful body of water known as Alameda Bay and San Antonio Estuary, modified sections of the great San Francisco Bay, give Alameda rare advantages as a bathing and boating resort, her baths and yacht clubs being famous, as are her swimmers and masters of boating.

VII
9

The landlocked estuary known as San Antonio is on the south side of the city. This body of water is unexcelled for boating, the water ranging from five to twenty-five feet in depth. There is no undertow, while the absence of heavy surf and violent winds adds to the delights of the situation.

There are a number of clubs devoted to aquatic sports—the Alameda Rowing Club, Encinal Yacht Club, and Aeolian Yacht Club being the most prominent. There are hundreds of members of these clubs, which have been prominent for more than twenty years in the sporting events of the State. Many of the members have been highly successful in competition with athletes from afar.

One of the famous characters of Alameda is Miss Nell Schmidt, known as "the girl of the Golden Gate," because she swam that boisterous and famous body of water in forty minutes in August, 1911, and was photographed and described by newspapers and class journals the world over. She has been a swimmer ever since babyhood, her mother averring that she was not afraid of the water when two months old. This comely young woman—not yet twenty years of age, in 1911—is proud of the fact that she is an Alamedan, and her friends say that no woman in the world is her equal as a swimmer. She expects to swim across the Golden Gate and back again in the summer of 1912, a feat which has not been attempted by any woman. She is 5 feet 3 inches in height and weighs 130 in her bathing suit, when in training.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

Wholesome amusement, an essential part of modern life, is not overlooked in this beautiful little city of homes. The following places of amusement are now in operation: Park Theater, 1340 Park Street; Alameda Theater, Alameda Avenue and Park Street; Oak Theater, Santa Clara Avenue near Park Street; Webster Street Playhouse, Webster and Santa Clara Avenue; Encinal Yacht Club, end of Grand Street; Aeolian Yacht Club, Bay Farm Island Bridge; Alameda Boat Club, foot of Chestnut Street.

THE ELECTRIC CAR SYSTEM

In the completion of the modern electric car system to the ferry, whence boats for San Francisco are taken, Alameda has set an example for the world. The Southern Pacific Company, realizing the importance of the service to San Francisco, electrized the former steam line. The cars used are of steel throughout. They are large, convenient, and well ventilated. The marked advantages of quick starting and stopping, or great speed, absence of slipping, etc., make it a pleasure to ride to the bay. After a thorough investigation of modern electric railroads, President H. Rosenthal, of the Alameda Chamber of Commerce, said: "The Southern Pacific, in the completion of this magnificent system, has given the world the very last word, the final object-lesson in electric railway construction."

TYPICAL RESIDENCE STREET AT THE WATER'S EDGE

FINE RESIDENCE OF ALAMEDA

TAXABLE PROPERTY

The assessed valuation of property in Alameda is reported as follows: Land, $10,043,365; improvements, $7,606,125; personal, $1,744,125; total $19,393,490. This represents an increase of $545,401 over the figures of 1910.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

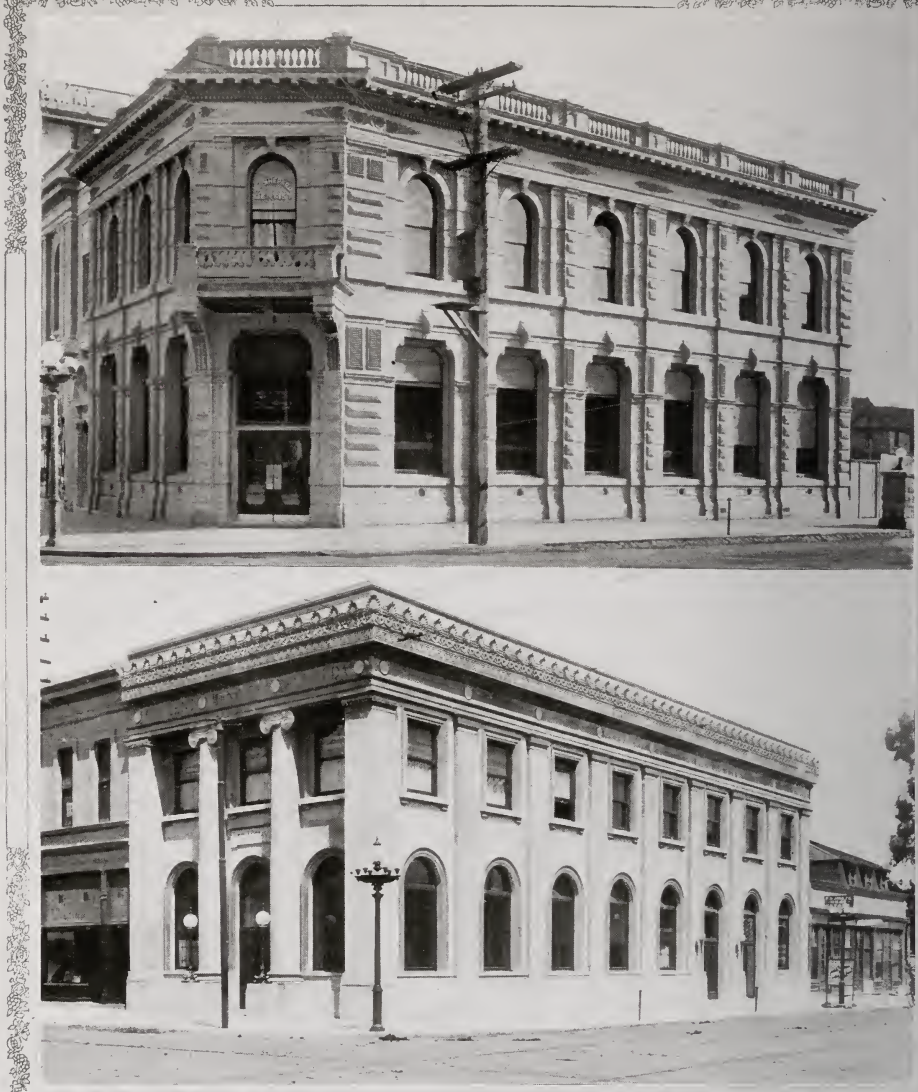
Alameda has all the conveniences of a modern commercial center, in the way of stores, banks, and other financial institutions. The following is a list of those institutions: Alameda National Bank, Central Avenue and Park Street; Alameda Savings Bank, Central Avenue and Park Street; Citizens Bank of Alameda, Santa Clara Avenue and Park Street; Central Loan Association of Alameda, Oak Street and Central Avenue.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Moose, and many other modern fraternal orders have lodges, courts, or other forms of organization in Alameda, the spirit of fraternalism being well developed.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

The fact that Alameda is essentially a home town and that noisy influences have been discouraged should not be taken to preclude the idea that there is a field for factories and other industrial development. There are more than 700 acres of reclaimed land adjacent to the harbor, and these acres are ideally situated for certain forms of industry. While the citizens would not permit the coming of enterprises incompatible with health and happiness of the people, yet the Chamber of Commerce would welcome inquiries from the right sources.



BANKS OF ALAMEDA

CHURCHES REPRESENTED

No city in the country has a larger representation of the religious organizations of the day than can be found in Alameda, practically every denomination being represented. The clergymen are progressive men of a high order of ability, and the work of affiliated societies goes on with intelligent direction and unabated interest. The churches are of modern architecture, and the pleasing lines are further enhanced by climbing vines and shrubbery. The following is a list of the churches of the city: First Baptist, Santa Clara, near Benton; First Christian, Park and San Jose; First Church of Christ; First Congregational, Central and Chestnut; First

ALAMEDA'S UNIQUE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

Methodist Episcopal, Central and Oak; First Presbyterian, Chestnut and Santa Clara; First Unitarian, Grand Street, near Santa Clara; Scientist, Adelphian Hall; Home of Truth Church, Alameda and Grand; Christ Church, Episcopal, Santa Clara and Grand; German Evangelistical; Emanuel Lutheran, Lafayette near Santa Clara; Evangelistical Lutheran; Christ Church, 710 Haight Avenue; Free Methodist, 1418 Park Avenue; Santa Clara Avenue Methodist, Santa Clara and Eighth Street; Union Street Methodist, Union and Santa Clara Avenue; Roman Catholic, St. Joseph, Chestnut and San Antonio; Seventh Day Adventist, Verdi, near Santa Clara Avenue; Church of the Nazarene, Oak and Alameda; Chinese Presbyterian Mission, 2039 Lincoln; Perkins Memorial, 3008 Jackson; Randolph Memorial Mission, 544 Sixth Street.

ALAMEDA CHURCHES

CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHRISTIAN

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

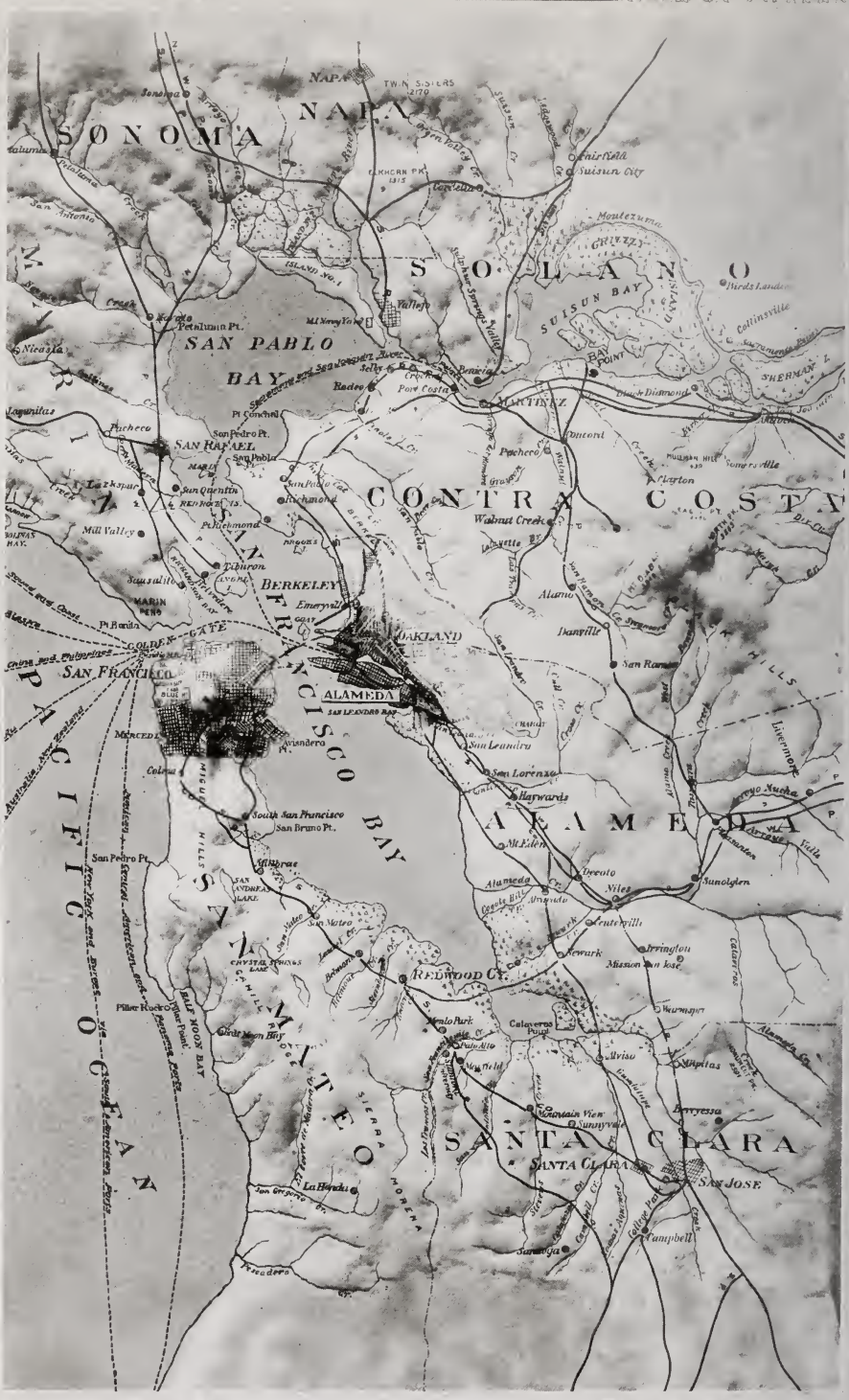
The Chamber of Commerce, which is responsible for the appearance of this booklet, was organized ten years ago as the successor of the Board of

METHODIST CHURCH

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Trade and a previous organization. The aim of the Chamber is the rational development of Alameda. Special attention is given to civic, sanitary, industrial, and social conditions. The membership is now more than 150. The Chamber will gladly supply inquirers with detailed Alameda information.

ADELPHIAN WOMEN'S CLUB


SONOMA
NAPA
SOLANO
SAN PABLO
BAY
SUISUN BAY
CONTRA COSTA
MARIN
SAN FRANCISCO
BAY
ALAMEDA
SANTA CLARA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SAN RAFAEL
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND
ALAMEDA
BERKELEY
MARTINEZ
SAN JOSE
SANTA CLARA
REDWOOD CY.
GOLDEN GATE
Petaluma Pt.
Pt Concho
San Pedro Pt.
Pt Richmond
Tiburon
Sausalito
Pt Bonita
Mill Valley
Lagunitas
Pacheco
Lakspur
San Quentin
Mt Diablo
Walnut Creek
Concord
Pleasanton
Danville
San Ramon
San Leandro
Hayward
Mt Eden
Decoto
Niles
Sunolgrn
Newark
Irvington
Mission San Jose
Warm Springs
Calaveras Pump
Alviso
Milpitas
Berryessa
Mountain View
Sunnyvale
Campbell
Saratoga
Los Gatos
Los Altos
Menlo Park
Palo Alto
Woodside
Colma
Mercedes
Aviadero
South San Francisco
San Bruno Pt.
Millbrae
San Mateo
Pillar Rock
Half Moon Bay
Pescadero
La Honda
Jon Gregory
Vallejo
Benicia
Pt Costa
Rodeo
Suisun City
Fairfield
Collinsville
Sherman I.
Bird's Landing
Montezuma
Nicasio
Sonoma
Napa
Tiburon
Emeryville
Alameda
San Lorenzo
Livermore
Pleasanton
Sunol
Calaveras
Alameda Cr.
Coyote Hills
Newark
Mission San Jose
Warm Springs
Milpitas
Berryessa
Campbell
Saratoga
Los Gatos
Los Altos
Menlo Park
Palo Alto
Woodside
Mountain View
Sunnyvale

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
CALIFORNIA LINES
SISKIYOU
MODOC
SHASTA
LASSEN
TRINITY
TEHAMA
PLUMAS
GLENN
SIERRA
NEVADA
COLUSA
YUBA
PLACER
EL DORADO
ALPINE
NAPA
SOLANO
CALAVERAS
MONO
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
MARIPOSA
MERCED
MADERA
SAN FRANCISCO
ALAMEDA
SAN JOSE
SAN BENITO
MONTEREY
INYO
KINGS
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES
SANTA ANA
Mt. Shasta
Lake Tahoe
Tulare Lake
Kern Lake
Owens Lake
Mono Lake
Honey Lake
Eagle Lake
Black Butte
Mount Whitney
Lake Shasta
Clear Lake
Tomales Bay
Point Arena
Point Sur
Point Conception
Point Hueneme
Point Dume
Point Fermin
Point Loma
Point Arguello
Point Reyes
Point Pinos
Point Sierra
Point Santa Cruz
Point Lobos
Point Pedernales
Point Santa Ana
Point Vicente
Point Dume
Point Mugu

ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT NOTED BELOW WILL BE PLEASED, ON APPLICATION, TO FURNISH FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING RAILWAY RATES AND SERVICE:

E. O. McCormick, Vice-President.....San Francisco, Cal.
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